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**2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report**  
**Town of Meadville**  
**PWS#: 0190003**  
**May 2014**

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Miocene Series Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Town of Meadville have received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Marjorie Brown at 601.754.6753. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Tuesday of each month at 5:30 PM at the City Hall.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2013. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2013, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

**Action Level** - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)** - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)** - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)** - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

**Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)** - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

**Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter** - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

<b>TEST RESULTS</b>								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>								
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	Y	May	Monitoring		NA	0	presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment

## Inorganic Contaminants

10. Barium	N	2011*	.025	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2011*	1.26	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2009/11*	.8	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2009/11*	3	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2013	.14	No Range	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

## Disinfection By Products

81. HAA5	N	2012*	20	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2012*	1.15	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2013	1.2	0 – 1.3	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

\* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2013.

### Microbiological Contaminants:

(1) Total Coliform. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During May 2013 total coliform tested positive for routine bacteriological samples. The law requires that valid resamples be collected for each positive sample within 24 hours. We collected the required resamples in a timely manner, but due to a clerical error the sample paperwork was improperly completed. This caused our system to not receive credit for the 4 resamples collected. We have since taken the required resamples that showed we are meeting drinking water standards.

### Monitoring and Reporting of Compliance Data Violation

On 12/27/2013, we received a violation for failure to Complete Public Notification related a significant deficiency.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

The Town of Meadville works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

# Proof of Publication

2013 Affidavit of Proof of Publication  
 I, Linda Peeler, being duly sworn, depose and say that the following is a true and correct copy of the notice of the proposed rulemaking, as published in the Franklin Advocate, a weekly newspaper published in the town of Meadville, Franklin County, Mississippi, with a general circulation in said County, and that the publication of the notice, a copy of which is hereto attached, has been made in said newspaper 1 times at weekly intervals in the regular entire issue of said newspaper for the consecutive numbers and dates thereof hereinafter named to-wit:

Vol.	No.	on the	day of	Month	Year
Vol. 12 <sup>th</sup>	No. 36	on the 26 <sup>th</sup>	day of June	2014	
Vol. _____	No. _____	on the _____	day of _____	20 _____	
Vol. _____	No. _____	on the _____	day of _____	20 _____	
Vol. _____	No. _____	on the _____	day of _____	20 _____	
Vol. _____	No. _____	on the _____	day of _____	20 _____	

My Commission Expires January 1, 2015

Before me, the undersigned authority in and for the County and State aforesaid, this day personally appeared

Linda Peeler

who being duly sworn, states on oath that he is the ~~Associate Editor~~ Associate Editor of the Franklin Advocate, a weekly newspaper published in the town of Meadville, Franklin County, Mississippi, with a general circulation in said County, and that the publication of the notice, a copy of which is hereto attached, has been made in said newspaper 1 times at weekly intervals in the regular entire issue of said newspaper for the consecutive numbers and dates thereof hereinafter named to-wit:

Vol. 12<sup>th</sup> No. 36 on the 26<sup>th</sup> day of June 2014

Vol. \_\_\_\_\_ No. \_\_\_\_\_ on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 20 \_\_\_\_\_

Vol. \_\_\_\_\_ No. \_\_\_\_\_ on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 20 \_\_\_\_\_

Vol. \_\_\_\_\_ No. \_\_\_\_\_ on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 20 \_\_\_\_\_

Vol. \_\_\_\_\_ No. \_\_\_\_\_ on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 20 \_\_\_\_\_

Affiant further states on oath that the said newspaper has been established for twelve months next prior the first publication of said notice.

Linda Peeler

Associate Editor Publisher

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 26<sup>th</sup> day of June 2014.

Wesley Johnston

Notary Public

My Commission Expires January 1, 2015

(SEAL)

